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L1	6869	(370/230,230.1,231-235,235.1395.21,394.4,395.41-395.43,412-418).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2006/09/29 19:26
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S1	231874	(schedul\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/29 19:23
S2	1	(schedul\$)adj50 (mandatory or required or critical) adj35(nonmandatory or optional or noncritical)adj50(task or activit\$ or step)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 18:39
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S10	1631256	(schedul\$)adj25 packet adj25 network and real adj time and (mandatory or required or critical) or (nonmandatory or optional or noncritical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 18:46
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Definitions of **packet** on the Web:

- package: a collection of things wrapped or boxed together
- (computer science) a message or message fragment
- a small package or bundle
- mailboat: a boat for carrying mail
wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- A packet is the fundamental unit of information carriage in all modern computer networks. The term datagram is sometimes also used, and in some contexts its meaning is subtly different from packet.
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package
- Generic term for a bundle of data, organized in a specific way for transmission. A packet consists in the data to be transmitted and certain control information, including the destination address.
www.opentransit.francetelecom.com/m_tool_box/m02_glossary/m02_glossary_internet.asp
- A block of data sent over the network transmitting the identities of the sending and receiving stations, error-control information, and message.
www.tecrime.com/0gloss.htm
- A unit of data formatted for transmission on a network. Data is broken up into packets for sending over a packet switching network. Each packet has a header containing its source and destination, a block of data content, and an error-checking code. All the data packets related to a message may not take the same route to get to their destination; they are reassembled once they have arrived.
www.pcviper.com/help/glossary.html
- The unit of data sent across a network. "Packet" a generic term used to describe unit of data at all levels of the protocol stack, but it is most correctly used to describe application data units.
largebande.gc.ca/pub/technologies/bbdictionary.html
- A packet is the unit of data that is routed between an origin and a destination on the Internet or any other packet-switched network. When any file (e-mail message, HTML file, GIF file, URL request, and so forth) is sent from one place to another on the Internet, the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) layer of TCP/IP divides the file into "chunks" of an efficient size for routing. Each of these packets is separately numbered and includes the Internet address of the destination. ...
www.precidia.com/support/glossary.html
- The block of control information and data for one transaction between a host and its network. Packets are the exchange medium used by processes to send and receive data through Internet networks. A packet is sent from a source to a destination.
publib16.boulder.ibm.com/pseries/en_US/aixuser/usrcomm/tcp_intro.htm
- The unit of data that is routed between an origin and a destination on the Internet or any other packet-switched network.
www.whichvoip.com/voip/voip_dictionary.htm
- A packet is an aggregation of bytes sent over the network. Packet lengths are limited to just over gm_mtu(port) (usually

4096 bytes) to bound the time any packet can monopolize network resource. Note that multiple packets are required to send large messages over the network, but the segmentation of messages into packets and reassembly of packets into messages is performed automatically by GM.

www.millennium.berkeley.edu/docs/mpi/gm_manual/gm_4.html

- A chunk of data. The TCP/IP protocol breaks large data files into smaller "packets" for transmission. When the data reaches its destination, the protocol makes sure that all packets have arrived without error.
www.vikont.com/clients/glossary.htm
- A group of bits, including data and control information, such as a source and destination address, an identification number, and error control information, transmitted as a unit.
www.fortfrancesbroadband.ca/terms.htm
- The unit of data sent across a network.
www.7designavenue.com/glossary.htm
- A logical group of data. A packet includes a header, which contains addressing and other control information, and the payload (user data). Data travelling through any network is broken up into packets.
www.stallion.com.au/html/support/glossary.html
- Information moves around the Internet in 'packets'; chunks of data each with their own destination address. Think of packets as sealed envelopes containing data, with addresses written on them. They all go through the system, and usually end up at the correct destination. The more envelopes the system must handle, the slower the process becomes.
www.legend.net.uk/resources/gloss.html
- A packet is a particular block of data sent over a network. Packets are typically only discussed when talking about datagram protocols or hardware frames.
tangentsoft.net/wskfaq/glossary.html
- A chunk of data organized in a block for transmission over an IP network. Usually contains header information with origin and source address, and employs error-correction.
www.webvideo4u.co.uk/resources/p.html
- The unit of data sent across a packet switching network. The term is used loosely. While some Internet literature uses it to refer specifically to data sent across a physical network, other literature views the Internet as a packet switching network and describes IP datagrams as packets.
www.netserv.ch/glossary.html
- A networking transmission unit of fixed maximum size that consists of binary information representing both data, addressing information and error-correction information, created by the data-link layer.
www.davegroth.com/terms/P.shtml
- A group of binary digits, including data and call control signals, which are switched as a composite whole. The data are arranged in a specific format.
www.aefos.com/html/glossary/p.htm
- A block of data used for transmission in packet-switched systems.
www.conferzone.com/resource/glossaryop.html
- A block of data with a "header" attached that can indicate what the packet contains and where it is headed. Think of a packet as a "data envelope," with the header acting as an address.
www.spacespin.com/glossary.html
- A piece of a message transmitted over a packet-switching network. See under packet switching. One of the key features of a packet is that it contains the destination address in addition to the data. In IP networks, packets are often called datagrams.

www.angelfire.com/anime3/internet/network.htm

- Also known as a data unit or a datagram. A unit of data that has been broken down into a small enough size so that the Internet Protocol can handle it and the Internet transport it.
www.cxrlarus.com/assets/glossary.html
- In data communication, the basic unit of information transferred.
www.voip-architecture.com/glossary/glossary.html
- A bundle of data. On the Internet, data is broken up into small chunks, called packets, each packet traversing the network independently. Packet sizes can vary from roughly 40 to 32,000 bytes, depending on network hardware and media, but packets are normally less than 1500 bytes long.
www.eas.asu.edu/~cse180/internet.htm
- Originally, a unit of data sent across a packet-switching network. Currently, the term may refer to a protocol data unit at any layer.
dsg.port.ac.uk/~mab/Teaching/ARCH3/Glossary.html

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